

# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,574.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, JUNE 15. 1789.

CONTINUATION OF SWINTON'S ABRIDGEMENT.  
Wednesday next will be Published.  
(Striched in Quarto)

BY PETER HILL—AT THE CROSS,  
(Removed from Parliament-square)  
An Abridgement of the Public Statutes  
IN FORCE AND RELATIVE TO  
SCOTLAND.

Of the 28th George Third, being Session One Thousand  
Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight.  
N.B. This Supplement to the Abridgement (in two vo-  
lumes quarto) published last winter, brings down that work  
to the present time, and will probably be continued an-  
nually.

At P. HILL'S Shop may always be had,  
A Complete Assortment of Stationery Articles,  
Of the best qualities, particularly POT PAPERS for Gen-  
tlemen of the Law—Also a variety of DUTCH QUILLS,  
just arrived from Rotterdam.

Also,  
This Day is published as above, price 3s. 6d. in boards,  
and 4s. bound, octavo, the Second Edition of

A PROPOSAL  
For Uniformity of Weights and Measures in Scotland,

By Execution of the Laws now in Force;  
Containing Tables of the English and Scotch Standards,  
and of the customary weights and measures of the several  
Counties and Boroughs of Scotland—comparisons of the  
standards with each other, and with the county measures—  
tables and rules for their reciprocal conversion—tables of the  
weight and produce of corn, &c. &c.

N.B. Some material errors in the figures of the first edi-  
tion, unavoidable in a work of this kind, are corrected in  
this second edition.

TEAS, SPIRITS, WINES, &c.  
JOHN GRAY

INforms his Friends, that he is removed to that commodi-  
ous Shop, head of Borthwick's Close, High Street, Ed-  
inburgh, with a large and capital assortment of the follow-  
ing Goods, which he sells at moderate prices, viz.

Black and Green TEAS, Foreign and British SPIRITS,  
Port, Sherry, and Lisbon WINES;—CYDER, and LON-  
DON PORTER, GROCERIES, &c.  
Commissions punctually executed.

GREENOCK RUM WAREHOUSE,  
FOOT OF NYDURY STREET.

DUNCAN M'KELLAR, lately from the West Indies,  
most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,  
that he has just opened Warehouse as above, where he pro-  
poses selling the following articles wholesale and retail, on the  
most reasonable terms, viz.

Old and fine flavoured Jamaica Rum, genuine as import-  
ditto ditto Antigua ditto, &c.

New Rum of both Islands in bond or out of bond, as  
purchasers may incline. Samples to be seen at the Warehouse.

Port and Sherry Wine, London Porter in hogheads,  
Coniac Brandy, Refined Sugar by the loaf or  
Dutch Geneva, larger quantity.  
Good British malt spirits.

D. M'K. states himself, that from his experience, parti-  
cularly of Rum, that he will have it in his power to supply  
the Public with the choicest of that article, and assures them,  
that none but the very best will be sent by him.  
Commissions from the country carefully executed.  
Edinburgh, June 15. 1789.

LIMEKILLS SOAPRY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN DICKIE and  
ANDREW SWINTON having become bankrupt, have  
not been partners in the business carried on at Limekills un-  
der the firm of PATRICK WILSON and COMPANY, since  
the date of their respective bankruptcies.

The remaining partners in said concern are as under, and  
by whom the business continues to be carried on as former-  
ly, viz. Patrick Wilson, Thomas Hunt, James Mosdie, and  
Robert Hutton.  
Limekills, June 12. 1789.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,  
THE LOVELY MARY,

William Beaton Master,  
Now lying on the birth in Leith Harbour,  
taking in goods, and will positively fail  
on Friday the 19th instant.

This ship has excellent accommodation  
for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse  
in Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

FOR LONDON,  
THE DIANA.

(A New Ship)  
James Ritchie Master.

Now lying on the birth in Leith Harbour,  
taking in goods, and will fail the 25th  
June 1789.

N.B. The ship has next accommodation for passengers—  
one cabin for Ladies and one for Gentlemen.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse  
in Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, June 12. 1789.

PETITIONS having been this day presented to the Bar-  
ons by Lieutenant Colonel David Hepburn, and  
other trustees of JAMES BECK of Dumfries, late of Bom-  
bay in the East Indies, afterwards residing in London,  
praying a gift from His Majesty as *Ultimus Hares* of an heri-  
table debt due to James Beck, in aid of a general disposi-  
tion executed by him in favour of the petitioners:

And from Walter Macgowan, servant to the Earl of  
Glencairn, praying a gift of the estates real and personal  
of Richard Clyde, feuar of Hyndfield in the county of Lan-  
ark, which, through his decease and bastardy, are fallen  
to His Majesty.

The Barons have ordered this public notice, for the in-  
formation of all concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID LITTLE, late Cabinet-  
Maker at the Bridge-end of Dalkeith.

THE Trustees for these Creditors having converted the  
effects conveyed to them into money, require all per-  
sons having claims against the said David Little prior to  
the 15th of December 1787, the date of the trust-right, to  
lodge, betwixt and the term of Lammass next, exact notes  
of their several debts, with the vouchers thereof, and oaths  
of verity thereon, with Messrs. Wilson and Elliot merchants  
in Dalkeith, the trustees, or Richard Prentice solicitor at  
law, Edinburgh. Certifying such as shall fail to lodge  
their claims, as above, that they will be deprived of any  
share of the funds, as the trustees are to proceed to a di-  
vision thereof immediately after said term.

Edinburgh, June 13. 1789. Not to be repeated.

NEW LINEN-DRAPERY WAREHOUSE.

CARLIER AND TWEEDIE,

No. 46. South Bridge Street.

Respectfully inform the Public, That they have opened  
the above Warehouse, with a Large Assortment of

Scotch and Irish Linens, Mullinets, Dimitties, and  
French and Scotch Cambrics, White Calicoes,  
Scotch Sheetings, all breadths, Marfille Quilting and India  
Long Lawns and Clear ditto, Tweel,  
Damasks, Diapers, Towellings, Bordered & Chequered Poc-  
ket Handkerchiefs.

The SCOTCH LINENS, SHEETINGS, CAMBRICS,  
&c. being manufactured from the raw material by one  
of the Partners, they can warrant them of the very best  
quality; and are certain, in the above line, none can serve  
the Public on easier terms.

LEFT HIS RELATIONS.

A YOUNG MAN of about thirty years of age, of a  
middle size, and this make, with black or dark  
brown hair—His name is ALEXANDER CRIVES, he  
was a gardener by trade, had been in England, and left his  
father's house, which is near Aberdeen, about three years  
ago, in a state of melancholy, and he has not since been  
heard of.

Any person who can give an account where he is at pre-  
sent, or whether he be alive or dead, will be so obliging as  
to convey the information in a letter directed to Mrs Crives  
at Silverburn, near Aberdeen, as soon as possible.

WANTED,

A Person of approved skill and experience, to su-  
perintend the workings, and conduct the business of  
a considerable Colliery in Scotland, where there is an exten-  
sive sea-fall.

For particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to Mr A-  
lexander Abercromby, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

WANTED TO BORROW,

At Lammass next,

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, on Heritable

Security.

Apply to Messrs. William Tytler and Richard Hotchkis,  
writers to the signet.

A SHIP'S MATERIALS,

For behoof of the Underwriters.

ON Friday the 19th current, at twelve o'clock noon,  
there will be exposed to SALE in the Timber Buik,  
Leith,

The whole Sails, Yards, Top-masts, and other Rigging,  
with the Cables, Anchors, &c. which lately belonged to the  
brigantine Resolution of Aberdeen, a vessel of 74 tons  
measurement, and about 2½ years old, all in good condi-  
tion.

The articles will be exposed in lots, suited to the con-  
venience of purchasers, and a reasonable credit will be given,  
upon approved security.

Messrs. John Kay and Company, Timber Buik, Leith, will  
show the goods at any time before the day of sale; the con-  
ditions, which may be known, by applying to Messrs. Lells  
and Scott, insurance brokers, Edinburgh.

A MEETING AT STIRLING.

THE Gentlemen, Proprietors, Tacksmen, Tenants of  
Fishings and Lands on the River of Forth, from the  
Town of Stirling downwards, are requested to meet in the  
Saracen's Head Inn at Stirling, on Friday the 19th day  
of June current, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider of the  
proper steps to be taken for preventing the moss or filth from  
being thrown into the river of Forth, to the total ruin of the  
Salmon Fishings, the Navigation, the Grass Lands on the sides  
thereof, and rendering the water of the river entirely useless,  
and prejudicial to the health of both men and beasts.

Opinions of the ablest lawyers of the country will be ex-  
hibited to the meeting, which will show, that there is not  
a doubt, but the moss can be stopped from being sent down  
the river, at least by the aid of artificial machinery which is  
lately erected upon the river Teath, and communicates with  
the Forth.

Stirling, June 5. 1789.

DEBTS TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Old Exchange Coffee-  
house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 18th day of June  
1789, at six o'clock afternoon,

SUNDRY DEBTS due to Messrs. DOUGLAS, HERON,  
and COMPANY, (the particulars whereof were for-  
merly advertised) amounting in whole to 34,565 l. 1 s. 6 d.  
in the following lots, and at the upset prices annexed to each  
lot, viz.

LOTS.	AMOUNTS.	UPSET PRICES.
I. —	L. 8856 15 9	— L. 350
II. —	4827 2 9	— 120
III. —	3176 8 0	— 150
IV. —	9856 15 3	— 600
V. —	2398 0 7	— 170
VI. —	1354 14 8	— 80
VII. —	3955 4 6	— 120

L. 34,565 1 6 L. 1590

Inventories of the vouchers of the different debts, and di-  
ligence upon them, with copies of the conditions of roup,  
may be seen in the Company's office in Edinburgh—at  
Mr Thomas Goldie's, Dumfries—Mr Richard Campbell's  
at Braehead, near Ayr—and at James Thomson's, writer to  
the signet, Hanover Street.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JEAN AUCHINLECK,

Milliner and Mercatrix in Dundee.

AT a Meeting of the said Jean Auchinleck's creditors,  
held at Dundee, the 12th day of June current, for  
the purpose of choosing an interim-factor upon her seque-  
strated estate, in terms of the act of Parliament, John O-  
gilvie writer in Dundee was made choice of for that office;  
and another meeting was appointed to be held at Dundee,  
within the house of William Gordon vintner there, upon  
Wednesday the 15th day of July next, at twelve o'clock  
noon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee or trustees, in  
place of the interim-factor.

On the application of the factor, the Sheriff-substitute  
of Forfar-there has appointed Saturday next the 20th June,  
and the three following Saturdays, at twelve o'clock noon,  
within the Sheriff-clerk's office at Forfar, for the examina-  
tion of the said Jean Auchinleck, her family, and others  
acquainted with her business, in terms of the statute.—Of  
all which intimation is hereby given.

Dundee, June 13. 1789.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

STATE TRIAL OF

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Between fifty and sixty Peers, in their robes, about  
one o'clock, came into Westminster Hall; the usual  
forms being gone through, and Warren Hastings,  
Esq; being called to the bar, the Managers were re-  
quired to proceed on their charges; upon which Mr  
Burke proffered as evidence, extracts from the books  
of the India Company containing official minutes of  
papers received from Mr Hastings; these were object-  
ed to by the counsels, as not being of such a nature  
as would be considered admissible evidence in the  
Courts below; their Lordships however not being  
unanimous in their opinions, they retired to their  
own House to discuss the point; and upon their re-  
turn declared the papers could not be received.

Mr Burke lamented the decision, because if official  
documents from India were not to be received, it  
would be almost impossible to convict any person, e-  
ven though they should be guilty of the most flagi-  
tious crimes in that country; but as he was under  
the necessity of abiding by their Lordships determina-  
tion, he should propose to call Mr Baring to prove,  
not a copy, but an original paper, given him by the  
Munny Begum, signed with her own hand, and seal-  
ed with her own seal—the contents of which were  
objected to, upon the ground of their not being made  
upon oath—which it was observed could not be possi-  
bly done, as it was the custom of that country for no  
woman but of the lowest description, ever to give tes-  
timony in the presence of any man—the objection  
was nevertheless agreed to, and the paper declared  
inadmissible. Major Scott, Mr Hudson, and some  
gentlemen were called upon respecting the proof of  
several other papers, and towards establishing Mr  
Hastings's directions for his defence delivered to the  
House of Commons. Some other evidence, prefer-  
red by Mr Burke, being overruled, he expostulated  
warmly against it, and made use of the word *prepos-  
terous*, which drew up.

Lord Kenyon, who declared, that however averfe  
he might be to interrupt the proceedings while they  
were conducted with decency and propriety, yet he  
would never submit to the exercise of improper lan-  
guage and unjust reflections.

Lord Stanhope thought, that although the Honour-  
able Manager was wrong in the grounds he meant to  
establish, yet he was certainly justifiable in the expres-  
sion he had made use of.

His Lordship was prevented from proceeding, by  
its being intimated they must adjourn to their own  
House, which Mr Burke begged might not be the  
case, but that he might be at liberty himself to ex-  
plain what he meant by the word, which was merely,  
that bringing that evidence first, which in the opinion  
of the Managers ought to be last, and that last,  
which ought to be first, was agreeable to that opinion  
preposterous; in that sense he used it, and that was  
the only sense in which he knew it was applicable.

The day was nearly spent in contentions, for and  
against the admission of evidence, and so much was  
decided against the Managers, that at a little before  
five they appeared unprepared to proceed, upon  
which the Court adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 11.—FORTY-NINTH DAY.

The usual forms being gone through, the further  
examination of Major Scott was proceeded on. He  
was asked by Mr Burke, if he was not agent of Mr  
Hastings? To which he answered in the affirmative.  
The Hon. Manager then proceeded to ascertain the  
authority vested in the Major by his agency, which  
was clearly proved to be unlimited in every respect  
but one—he had no power to resign the government  
of Bengal, in the name of his principal. Major Scott  
was then questioned as to the letter from the Munny  
Begum, in which the charged Mr Hastings with re-  
ceiving a lack and a half of rupees, for entertain-  
ment. He admitted, he had delivered this letter to  
the select Committee of the House of Commons, tho'  
he considered it as a paper of no consequence, and  
could not conceive of what use so foolish a thing  
could be.

Mr Burke checked the witnesses for this expression,  
and pressed him to assign a reason for delivering the  
paper to the Committee, as he certainly must have  
one. Was it not, he asked, for the purpose of lessen-  
ing the credit of Mr Goring, whose evidence he  
knew would affect Mr Hastings?

Mr Law, the prisoner's counsel, objected to the  
question, and a long altercation took place between  
him and Mr Burke; in the course of which, Mr Law  
said, that unless a prosecutor could establish his charge  
by evidence, it ought to pass for *falsander* and *calumny*.

Mr Burke expressed his indignation at this lan-  
guage, for which the learned Counsel had no founda-  
tion) as the evidence produced by the Managers was  
from the archives of the India Company, and confe-  
quently could not be fabricated by them—the epi-  
thets were particularly indecent, as applied to char-  
ges brought by the Commons of Great Britain.

Mr Law denied applying the epithets to the char-  
ges of the House; but said he had the authority of  
the House for applying them to the Hon. Manager.

This called up Mr Fox, who reprobated in the se-  
verest terms the conduct of Mr Law, and claimed the  
protection of the Lords from such indecent and im-  
proper language in an advocate—language not only  
improper, but altogether unfounded—and if their  
Lordships declined giving an opinion, the Managers  
must return to the House they represented for fresh  
instructions.

Mr Law's words having been taken down and read,  
the Lord Chancellor coincided with Mr Fox as to  
their impropriety; and said, *such expressions must no  
more be used by the counsel.*

The Managers then returned to the examination of  
Major Scott: They wished to read the letter of the  
Munny Begum as evidence; but not being able to  
authenticate it, the counsel objected, and their objec-  
tion was acquiesced in by the Chancellor.

Mr Burke then proved, that Major Scott sent the  
report of the Committee, containing this very letter,  
and their animadversions on it, to Mr Hastings in In-  
dia. But as he could not prove that the letter was  
received by the Governor General, this mode of intro-  
ducing it as evidence was also objected to by the  
counsel; and their Lordships retiring to their own  
chamber to argue the point, returned no more to the hall.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

BUDGET.

The order of the day, for the House to resolve it-  
self into a Committee of Ways and Means, being read,  
and the various public papers and accounts being re-  
ferred to the Committee,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, altho'  
in laying before the Committee an account of the na-  
tional expenditure and the national income, he should  
have occasion to bring forward a large demand for  
the ensuing year, above the ordinary amount of what  
might have been expected as a peace establishment,  
and to have recourse to extraordinary means of pro-  
viding for that demand, yet he had no doubt but that  
a fair review of the revenue, and of the circumstan-  
ces that had occasioned this extraordinary demand,  
would confirm all that he had ever asserted of the im-  
proving state of the country; and, instead of weaken-  
ing, would corroborate the expectations that had  
been held out to the House four years ago, by the re-  
port of the Committee appointed to examine the pub-  
lic accounts. He then stated the supplies voted for  
the service of the present year.—For the ordinary and  
extraordinary of the Navy, 2,328,570 l.—For the Ar-  
my, 1,517,000 l. besides a sum for extraordinary of  
398,000 l. which being in fact already paid out of  
funds that had casually fallen into the Exchequer, did  
not remain to be provided for.—For the Ordnance,  
713,000 l.—For money paid to the Loyalists, 355,000 l.—  
For the maintenance of convicts, 56,000 l.—To  
make good the deficiency of the Land and Malt Tax,  
350,000 l.—These, with the sums for plantation ser-  
vices, monies advanced in consequence of addresses,  
and to the different Boards, made the whole supply  
for the year 1789 amount to 5,339,000 l.

To this was to be added, for the present, 191,000 l.  
to make good the like sum advanced for foreign se-  
cret service from the Civil List. This sum, however,  
would not eventually add to the expenses of the  
country, because it was to be repaid with interest by  
instalments, which instalments would be regularly  
applied to the discharge of the money borrowed in  
consequence of this loan; and he did not imagine  
the Committee would think it improper to make it  
good to the Civil List in the mean time. The total  
supply for the present year would then be 5,530,000 l.

Of the Exchequer bills, as they were renewed  
from year to year, he did not think it necessary to say  
any thing.

As Ways and Means to provide for this Supply,  
he took the Land and Malt Tax at 2,730,000 l.—to  
be raised by a loan 1,000,000 l.—by a lottery  
100,000 l.—to make good the sum advanced for se-  
cret services, to be raised by short annuities, 187,000 l.;  
—from the consolidated fund, 1,330,000 l. The ave-  
rage of all the taxes, for the two last years, was  
12,978,000 l. It was true the produce for the last  
year had fallen 300,000 l. short of that of the year be-  
fore; but from many circumstances he did not think  
the produce for either of those years the proper esti-  
mate to go by. The regulations of taxes that had  
taken place in the year 1787, in particular that which  
promised to be the most productive, the regulation of  
the duties on wine, had not had time to produce  
their full effect; which was one among many reasons  
why the produce of the taxes last year had been less  
than it ought to have been. The commercial treaty  
with France, concluded in 1786, had naturally oc-  
casioned a sudden increase both in the exports and  
imports, which had swelled the produce for 1787 be-  
yond its proper level. It was therefore fair to take  
the average of those two years as the proper estimate,  
and this was further confirmed by the increasing pro-  
duce of the taxes for the present year. The annual  
charge on this produce was 11,278,000 l. leaving a  
surplus of 1,700,000 l. There were, however, seve-  
ral circumstances from which a still greater surplus of  
taxes might be expected. The amount of the affec-  
ted taxes paid into the Exchequer last year, had  
been less than it ought to have been, merely from the  
delay in the payment of several, in consequence of  
disputes between the collectors and those who were  
to pay them. There was, by this means, a consider-  
able balance out-standing, which would be paid in,  
and might amount to 200,000 l. There was also a  
balance of account in the hands of the collectors,  
which would be recovered, and might give 100,000 l.  
more. There was due from the East India Company  
300,000 l. a debt which the Company indeed dispu-  
ted, and consequently only 300,000 l. of it had been  
paid last year. Recent accounts from India confirm-  
ed that the balance was due to Government, and  
therefore 200,000 l. would be paid this year. There  
was still an additional source of revenue by a regula-  
tion in the mode of collecting the duties on tobacco,  
almost the only article which continued to be an ob-  
ject of smuggling to any great extent, and the duties  
on which he meant to put under the Board of Excise  
in the present session, which would produce an in-  
crease of about 350,000 l. Taking all these articles  
together, the growing produce of the Sinking Fund  
might be estimated at 2,000,000 l. from which de-  
ducting 320,000 l. for the deficiency of taxes last year,  
there would remain 1,530,000 l. making the whole of  
the Ways and Means amount to 5,800,000 l. or about  
70,000 l. more than the Supply. It remained only to  
provide for the interest of the million to be borrowed,  
and the sum lost to the revenue by the repeal of the  
Shop-Tax. The sum to make good the money ad-  
vanced for secret service was out of the question, be-  
cause he had already stated, that it would be repaid  
with interest. What then was the situation of the fi-  
nances? In 1786, when they were more particularly  
under consideration, the subject of dispute had been,  
first, whether we could pay the extraordinary expen-  
ces that must accrue before we arrived at a regular  
peace establishment, without a loan? and next, whe-  
ther the revenue would answer to the sum stated by  
the Committee of accounts as necessary to pay the in-  
terest of the public debt, and to have a surplus of one  
million annually towards its liquidation? From 1786,  
we had raised no money by loan. It was now pro-  
posed to raise one million, and we had since that time  
encreased the navy debt 300,000 l. Now, what had  
been the extraordinary expenses since that time? We  
had paid 3,500,000 l. above the average peace esta-  
blishment;—we had paid besides 852,000 l. to the  
Loyalists;—226,000 l. for the Prince of Wales's debts;  
210,000 l. for the debts of the Civil List, and 253,000 l.  
for the expense of the armament last year; a lottery



...taken together, were equal to the additional debt incurred, and the million now to be borrowed. So that although, in three years, £1,000,000 had been paid above the calculation of the Committee, and £1,750,000 for the reduction of the national debt, which above four millions of debt had been actually paid, and £1,000,000 brought annually to the sinking fund, had it not been for those unforeseen expenses, we should not only have been able to provide for the extraordinary million wanted this year, without any additional burden on the people, but should not even have wanted a substitute for the shop tax. Under these circumstances he might congratulate himself, he might congratulate the country, that the hopes he had entertained were well founded, and that the calculations of the Committee had been verified to a degree of accuracy seldom to be expected in such calculations.

He was next to state the permanent income. It had been stated by the Finance Committee, that £1,500,000 revenue was necessary to defray the annual expenses, and leave one million to be applied to the reduction of the debt. How did it stand at present? On an average of the last two years it appeared to be £1,578,000, nearly exceeding, by £78,000, what the Committee had thought to be necessary. There was therefore no disappointment with regard to the permanent income. It was not then necessary to say much to convince the Committee, that the finances were in as good a situation as there ever had been any reason held out to expect; that he had neither been accessory to deceiving the public, nor been deceived himself; and the new burdens to be imposed ought to be borne with as much cheerfulness as any that were imposed on fair grounds, and for necessary purposes.

In providing for the million to be raised by loan, he had felt it his duty to establish a principle that might confirm the credit and the confidence arising from the unalienable application of a Sinking Fund. For this purpose it was indispensable, either to increase the Sinking Fund in proportion to the additional debt, or to add to the present taxes without making any addition to the funded debt. The latter method he preferred, as being more secure against any alienation of the Sinking Fund, and enabling him to take advantage of the spirit of adventure to which the present abundance of money in the market gave rise. He meant to raise a million by annuities with benefit of survivorship; by which means a tax would be raised, which in time must extinguish itself, and no addition be made to the public debt:

#### TERMS OF THE TONTINE.

	L.	s.	d.	per cent.
Under 20	4	3	0	
20 to 30	4	3	6	
30 to 40	4	8	6	
40 to 50	4	13	6	
50 to 60	5	1	6	
60 and upwards	5	12	0	

No single share of 100 l. paid, is to receive at any time more than 1000 l. per annum. The interest of 4 per cent. on the sum subscribed is to commence from the 5th of July next, and may, for the first year, be paid in three instalments, the first on the 1st of September 1820, by which time the nominees must be named. First payment to be made next week, and the subsequent payments by instalments, to be fully completed in January. The interest, therefore, could not be precisely ascertained, till the subscription was full, but might be taken at 44,750 l.

#### SHORT ANNUITIES.

To replace the sum lent from the Civil List, he meant to raise 500,000 l. by Short Annuities, which the instalments received in payment would answer; and in doing this he had made an economical bargain for the public.

The Shop Tax had produced last year about 56,000 l. which, with the Tontine Annuities, would make about 100,000 l. to be raised by new taxes. To do this he proposed an augmentation of certain stamp-duties.

#### NEW TAXES.

NEWSPAPERS.  
He considered as a species of luxury to some gentlemen, although he confessed they were no luxury to him. They were, at the same time, an excellent mode of communicating articles of the first importance to the public; and farcically observed, for some time past, one had come into existence every month. He therefore hoped no gentleman would oppose him in his proposition, to lay one halfpenny additional on every Newspaper, and 6 d. on every Advertisement, the former of which will amount to 18,000 l. the latter to 9000 l.

#### CARDS AND DICE.

He also believed to be another kind of luxury; and which, as being old acquaintance, he could not think of separating. For each pack he proposed an additional 6 d. and the Dice accordingly in proportion, so as to make the sum of 9000 l. per annum.

#### WILLS AND LEGACIES.

On the probates of wills, and on legacies, he also proposed additional stamps; on the probate of any will to an estate of 100 l. and under 500 l. an additional 20 s. and for 600 l. 30 s. and so on in proportion.

On legacies to wives, children, or grand-children, he should propose no additional increase; but on all other legacies, an additional duty of 20 s. for every hundred above 300 l.

The whole of the produce of the above augmentation he computed to be 64,425 l.

#### HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

The next duties he should propose would, he said, fall on the higher classes, and on those best able to bear them. The additional duty he proposed on carriages was, for those keeping—  
One carriage, additional 10 s.  
Two ditto, 20 s. for the first; for the second 21.

Three ditto, 30 s. for the first; 3 l. each for the others.  
And for all above three carriages, 3 l. each additional.

On those who kept but one horse, he should not propose an additional duty, as many were under the necessity of doing so; but for the second horse an additional duty of 3 s.

Three, four, or five horses, 7 s. 6 d. each, additional.

And for six or above, 10 s. each.

The whole of which, added to the augmentation on stamps, he reckoned at 111,000 l.

He observed, that he had endeavoured to bring forward such taxes as were the least likely to bear hard upon or oppress the poorer class of people, and had confined himself to luxuries, and to objects the duty on which could hardly be felt. He concluded by moving several resolutions.

Mr Sheridan said, that upon a statement by which the public prosperity was to be estimated, it was so natural to wish to realize the favourable expectations which might be entertained of the state of the nation, that it was a task extremely painful to raise any dispute, or even to insinuate any doubts which might

tend to remove the grateful delusion. Upon an occasion like this, however, it was impossible to be silent, and he should think himself warranted in making a trespass upon the attention of the House. He said, that certain propositions had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the course of his speech, and it would be very easy for him to lay down other propositions, which would entirely contradict them; but this would be going upon grounds too loose for the House to form any judgment of the merits of their several affirmations, which could only be established by a reference to authentic documents. To these he was willing to refer himself; and it would be a test of sincerity in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, much to be wished for, if he would submit himself to the same trial, and would not oppose any motion which he should make for the production of such papers as would affirm or disaffirm, by an irrefragable authority, what they could severally advance in opposition to each other.

Mr Sheridan took notice of the very slight manner in which Mr Pitt had contended to justify the loan he had proposed. He had said little or nothing of what the House had a right to expect to be more particularly informed about, Mr Pitt had been scarcely a cause of any kind, much less a sufficient cause, why the nation should be reduced to the unexampled dilemma in time of peace, and amidst all the triumph which they had been used to on the part of the Right Hon. Gentleman, in respect of the flourishing situation of our finances, of increasing the national debt, of creating fresh funds, and levying fresh taxes. But the Right Hon. Gentleman had not withheld every kind of information. He had descended to little particulars, and had been very elaborate and ingenious in explaining the nature of the loan, and in telling them of things which it was of very little importance whether they were or were not as he represented them. Where the argument of the Right Hon. Gentleman was not in its nature unimportant, it was fallacious. Admitting that the revenue was likely to come up to what it had been asserted it would come up to, and even this required some concession; was it reasonably to be expected that the expenditure was not to exceed what it had been stated it would be? If the expenditure should exceed what it was stated as, and experience had demonstrated that it would exceed that sum, it was a plain case that we were deceived in our expectations, and that our finances were not in the condition they were represented to be. The Right Hon. Gentleman had given us a very pompous account of the unforeseen contingencies of expense which had happened, by which means he had failed in the promises he had made. These unforeseen contingencies, however, upon the fullest statement that could be made of them, amounted only to 600,000 l. but 600,000 l. divided among three years, which is the time from which the reduction of the national debt was to be computed, left only an excess of 200,000 l. for each year of unforeseen expenditure, beyond the natural expenditure which was necessarily to be expected. So paltry an increase as this, was to defeat and annul all the high-sounding promises of the Right Hon. Gentleman; and to reduce us to the necessity which we now find ourselves in, of creating fresh debts, instead of paying off those which had been already created in the course of a long and expensive war. Mr Sheridan said, that in the same manner as these 600,000 l. had arisen during the last three years from unforeseen contingencies, so from the analogy of the thing it was to be presumed that other 600,000 l. from unforeseen contingencies would arise in the time to come; and in the same manner as we have been prevented hitherto from emerging from our unhappy situation by the unforeseen contingencies which have already arisen, so in time to come we shall be continued in the same depression of circumstances, from the unforeseen contingencies which will yet arise; more particularly since the sum is so trifling which is so embarras us. The Right Hon. Gentleman has amused us, by informing us, that we have paid off three millions of the national debt; but he did not think it for his purpose to inform us, that in the year when we first began to pay, he had created a new debt of a million, by issuing Exchequer bills to that amount, and that this year we are creating another new debt of a million. He did not either bring in his estimate about two millions, which we have received during this time from the East India Company, and otherwise, in accidental aids, and surely no inconsiderable ones; till last he thought proper to mention an increase in the Navy debt to the amount of 500,000 l. If the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated all the circumstances, it would have appeared, that, with the assistance of better than four millions, he has succeeded in the very notable attempt of paying three millions of national debt. But the time must come, (Mr Sheridan said) when the bubble must burst, and our illusions be dissipated. It was better to meet our situation fairly and honourably; by postponing the evil day, our distress would only accumulate; and when we expected to drink of the cup of glories, we should find nothing but the bitter dregs of disappointment.

Mr Sheridan concluded with saying, that he should move for certain papers; and also, that the House should go into a Committee to consider the same. He hoped, that if his motion was acceded to, it would be a Committee, and such a one as might easily be obtained in that House, of independent members taken indifferently; and not such a Committee as made the report upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had founded his argument in his own favour, upon more occasions than one; and from whence he had derived his principal illustration; although Mr Sheridan by no means wished to discharge that Committee, or to say any thing that might derogate from their independency, or their intentions.

Mr Pitt said a few words in reply to Mr Sheridan. He declared he would not refuse his concurrence to the production of any papers which the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last night brought forward, for the purpose of establishing or confuting the affirmations which might be made respectively by them, concerning the matter now before the House. With respect to the million of Exchequer bills, which he had been charged with issuing, and which were stated as a drawback upon what had been paid on account of the national debt, he should content himself with stating very briefly, that these bills had been issued on account of a pre-existing debt, and were not applied towards the relief of that part of the national debt which had been discharged by the annual surplus.

Mr Fox observed, that however the Chancellor of the Exchequer might pretend to deny the charge of his Hon. Friend, who had stated that he, Mr Pitt, had evaded giving any substantial reason to justify the loan, which had now been brought forward, and that he had contented himself, instead thereof, by amusing them with a sophistical description of the manner of the loan, and how, by his extraordinary management, it was not to be a public burden, yet it was very plain to his mind, that the charge thus made by his Hon. Friend, was not without sufficient foundation. For his part, he thought the position of the Chancellor of

the Exchequer, viz. that the capital of the national debt was not increased by a Tontine loan, was a very extraordinary position indeed. It was true, that the subscribers to the loan could not call upon government for any principal sum of money to be paid to them at any time; but in respect to this, they were only in circumstances common to all the rest of the public creditors. They will none of them ever call upon the public for any part of the capital of their debt. This capital existed no where but in the interest which was annually paid; and this interest was equally a burden and equally a capital, in whatever way, or upon whatever terms the money had been borrowed. There were several ways, he said, by which the public might become indebted; they might borrow money upon long annuities, or upon short annuities, or upon a perpetual fund. Immense sums of money (sums equal to all which the nation now owes) might be borrowed upon long or upon short annuities; in which case it would remain for the very finities; the regularity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with all his paradoxical excellence, to prove that the capital of the national debt had not been at all increased.

Mr Fox said, that admitting the statements of the Right Hon. Gentleman to be just with respect to the excess of the revenue, over and above the sum which was required to defray the national expenditure, and to pay off the annual million, and which excess (upon which he had given himself so much credit) he stated to be about 70,000 l. still he contended, that all this was extremely inadequate to realize the expectations of its defraying the national expenditure, and paying off the annual million. The experience of the three years which had passed, had fully proved, that it was not equal to these purposes for the three years which had passed; and was there any ground to suppose that things were now suddenly to turn round, out of compliment to the minister, and that that was now to happen which had not happened before? If there were any circumstances which could justify an expectation so agreeable, he was ready to grant those circumstances all the favour they could possibly deserve; but the reverse of this was the melancholy truth; and there was indeed every reason to infer, that the same circumstances which hitherto operated to defeat the promises which had been hitherto so liberally made, must from inevitable necessity, still continue to be made with the accustomed liberality. We are told, that the very distinguished situation which we are now enabled to hold among the nations of Europe, is one cause of the increased expenditure, and of the new impositions. If this was the case, Mr Fox hoped, that the cause of the increased expenditure, and consequently the increased expenditure, would still continue to subsist. For the purpose of protecting our settlements abroad, it was necessary, it had been stated, to furnish them with an additional number of regiments. Hence it was, that an additional expense was incurred, beyond what we had laid our account for. But Mr Fox said, that it will not be less necessary to protect our settlements abroad next year, than it was to protect them this year; nor will it be less necessary to protect them the year after next year, than it will be necessary to protect them next year. This, therefore, is a permanent, and not a transient expense, and its effects will be the same. They will have the same operation at any time which they have had at the present time.

The same argument, he said, would perfectly apply with respect to the increased expense which we had incurred, by voting an additional number of seamen. For his own part, he had no objection to that increased number, and he thought ministers were perfectly warranted in doing what they had done; but if they had been thus warranted, he did not see what grounds they could have for supposing that a less number of seamen would serve at a future period of time; nor was there any thing peculiar in the present completion of things, as to make them hope that what was admitted to be perfectly proper now, would become improper upon the next occasion that they should have to provide for the public exigencies. For his part, Mr Fox said, that although it appeared a very plain case to him, that the same system, of which they had now had the experience for three years, must still continue; and that, consequently, any relief to the public, from a probable reduction in its expenses, was just as far off now that it was promised us, as it was three years ago, when it was also promised us; although this appeared to him to be a very plain case, yet he thought the doctrine of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a very extraordinary one, when he coupled the very shining and the very enviable situation of this country, with the increased expenses of the country. Accustomed as he was to the plain deduction of reason, he could not help thinking that the use that should be made of the enviable situation of a country, and of the confirmation of its strength by foreign alliances, was to enable it to reduce its expenses, and not occasion an increase of them; but it seems that this circumstance has produced effects widely different from what might have been expected, and should have been one of the principal objects why we should have aimed at the situation (supposing it is what it is represented to be) that we have now attained; he should not therefore do justice to his sentiments, if he did not express his disapprobation of what he that day heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Hussey observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman, in his statement, had taken the sinking fund at 500,000 l. less than he had done last year. It was clear also, that the net produce of all the taxes this year was less than the preceding by 300,000 l. It was possible, he admitted, that this last deficiency might arise from the mere fluctuation incident to so many various branches of revenue; but this could not be stated with certainty; and the Right Hon. Gentleman himself had not thrown out a hint that it was likely to increase next year. He condemned the profuse expenditure that appeared in the different establishments; and to that he imputed much of the embarrassed state of our finances. Mr Hussey observed, that it had been the usual practice of Ministers to state the produce of the taxes from Christmas to Christmas; instead of which the Right Hon. Gentleman had taken in five quarters.

Mr Steele, in answer to Mr Hussey, said, that last year there was a surplus of the Sinking Fund of 500,000 l. which was then stated as such. There was no surplus for the year ending the 5th of April last, consequently the reason of the difference was obvious. Upon the whole, Mr Steele asserted, it would appear to the House, on the 5th day of January next, that 3,750,000 l. of the national debt would be paid off, and only 1,500,000 l. borrowed.

Mr Dempster said, he should always vote against the imposition of more taxes than were necessary for the payment of the interest of the sum borrowed, and a good Minister ought to load the people with unnecessary burdens. It was no doubt right that the sum lost to the revenue, by the repeal of the shop-tax, ought to be made good; but he saw no reason in borrowing a million to impose new taxes sufficient almost to pay the interest of two millions. He repro-

bated the shameful profusion that appeared in the different departments of the public establishments. He believed the present Minister was as economical as any of his predecessors; but all Ministers were naturally extravagant, and it was the duty of the House to check every expense that was not absolutely necessary. It was by such means only, that, in time of peace we might prepare for war.

Mr Rolfe lamented the necessity the Minister was under of laying fresh burdens on the people; and he expected to have heard something from the Right Honourable Gentleman on the subject of the crown lands; and he wished to know if it was still in contemplation to dispose of them?

Mr Pitt said, that nothing was intended to be done with regard to the crown lands, at present. It was, however, an object of too much importance to be dropped.

Mr Rolfe expressed his satisfaction that they had not lost sight of the business.

The resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to without a division, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

#### THURSDAY, June 11.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

Informing the House, that their Lordships would proceed further on the trial of Warren Hastings Esq; on Wednesday next.

#### BUDGET REPORT.

Mr Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, and the Committee of Ways and Means, which the Clerk was proceeding to read, when he was interrupted by

Lord Newburgh, who assured the House that he should detain them but a very few minutes. But on a question of this magnitude, and on a subject which it was exceedingly necessary should be well understood by every member in the House, he could not avoid saying a few words. He then stated the amount of the taxes, of the extraordinary of the army and navy, and the means proposed to defray the expenses of those extraordinaries—Yet he could not conceive the exigencies of the present year, or the necessary increase on the usual peace establishments of the army and navy, were such as to require the loan of a million, and the augmentation of the taxes proposed yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Steele replied to the Noble Lord, but as he went over the same grounds as the Chancellor of the Exchequer did yesterday, we think it unnecessary to enter into a detail of his reply.

Lord Newburgh was not satisfied with the reply of the Hon. Gentleman—He wished that some papers of information were laid before the House; and could not help expressing a desire to see the same custom prevail in England as in Ireland. There, when certain sums were wanted, printed particulars were delivered to each Member, who might come prepared to dispute whether the sums desired to be raised, were necessary or not, and state his reasons in the fullest manner.

Mr Hussey wished to know, whether in future the revenue would afford a surplus of one million annually, for the reduction of the national debt; or, whether the million for that purpose was to be borrowed every year?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sorry that the Hon. Member could suppose his intentions were to borrow an annual million for the reduction of the national debt; he assured him they were not. The future permanent peace establishment would be sufficient, he had every reason to suppose, to defray the necessary expenses of the country, and besides leave a surplus of one million, for the annual reduction of the national debt. He also begged the House to observe, that he would move for an early consideration of the regulations necessary in the tobacco trade.

Mr Sheridan made some very pointed observations on the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who opened the Budget. It was marked, he observed, with much petulance, not at all necessary to the subject; His silence yesterday, when it was confidently reported by an honourable gentleman (Mr Steele) that he was mistaken when he stated that the million added to the national debt was borrowed posterior to the report of the Committee in 1786, seemed to be confirmed by gentlemen on the other side of the House into an acquiescence with the Hon. Gentleman; he therefore thought it necessary again to declare, in the most positive manner, and he pledged himself to prove, that that million was borrowed after the report of that Committee had been made. His reason for remaining silent was, that he did not wish to enter fully into the subject, till he should bring forward his intended motions; but since it seemed to be the wish of some gentlemen to put contradictions, on not only his silence, but any gesture he might make use of, he would now deliver his sentiments on the subject. He reminded the House of the substance of the report of the Committee, which stated that the revenue of the country would be sufficient for all expenses, nor would there be any necessity to impose fresh taxes, or to require any additional aids in future.—He hoped gentlemen were convinced how little that report was to be relied on. There had been an increase since the year 1786, in the revenue, of 100,000 l. annually, by the consolidation act. He begged the House to advert to the conduct—the insolent, quibbling conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this occasion. This increase was stated under the head of regulations—they were for; but yet these regulations produced an increase in the revenue, and therefore were tantamount to taxes. He would not say that these regulations were unnecessary—he believed they were not; but he could not help thinking that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had acted in a very pitiful underhand manner, in trying to deceive the House, and in not owning that what he called regulations, in reality produced the same effect as fresh taxes, because they increased the revenue 100,000 l. a-year. The year, the annual revenue was now come, in which we were to expect the verifying of the prediction in 1786, that the revenue would be put on such a permanent establishment as to need no additional resources. Yet how are we deluded! With this increase by the consolidation act, we are still required to accede to the raising of a loan of one million, and to the augmentation of about 111,000 l. Will gentlemen now say, that we ought to place confidence in such a Minister, or that we should believe his pompous assertions of reducing the national debt a million sterling?—Surely not.—It was all a delusion. If the revenue of the country was not sufficient for the expenditure, how could a million be raised, unless by borrowing it merely for that purpose, which gentlemen would not suppose could be called reducing the debt?

Mr Steele persisted in saying that the million alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman was borrowed before the report of the Committee in 1786, and

Mr Sheridan continued in the declaration he had made, that he would prove to the contrary.

Mr Grey Cooper confessed that he entertained very little hopes of the peace establishment being put on



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such a permanent footing as to need no future resources. From calculations which he had made, and which he read, he proved that on the 5th of April 1790, there would be a deficiency of near a million, and consequently there would be occasion for the supply of another million, to make good that deficiency. He wished, therefore, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find other resources for such deficiencies, which he had every reason to suppose would occur annually, than by a loan. With respect to what had dropped from the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the Tobacco-trade, he thought it was rather late in the year to enter into a consideration on the regulations necessary to be adopted.

*Mr. Bagnall* made a few apologetic observations.

*Mr. Steele* said, he could not help troubling the House with a few more observations. The substance of the report of the Committee in 1784, had been very unfairly and falsely stated. That report expressly lays, That in the years 1787, 88, 89, 90, there might be a probable want of extraordinary supplies, and he remembered perfectly well that the Chancellor of the Exchequer held out in 1786, an expectation of a future loan of a million or two.

*Mr. Bagnall* said a few words, expressive of his doubts on this point; after which,

*Mr. Sheridan* again rose, and apologized for troubling the House a third time; but he never in his life had heard any thing with more astonishment, than what had just fallen from the Hon. Gentleman. The House was now called on to recollect, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, in the year 1786, at the very moment he adopted the plan for paying off a million per annum of the national debt, predicted and announced his intention of borrowing two millions before the year 1790. He believed the Hon. Gentleman spoke to the best of his recollection; but he must have recourse to memory, and peremptorily deny the fact. But he appealed not to memory only, which might be frail in any man. He appealed to the report of his own Revenue Committee, which was the basis and foundation of the measure itself, and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech.

—Was there a single title in this report which countenanced the idea of the probability of a future loan, of the necessity of further taxes? or was it not on the contrary expressly declared in the preface to this Report, that upon a just estimate of the whole of the national revenue and expenditure, the extraordinary resources would certainly cover the extraordinary expences till the year 1790, when the settled peace establishment was to take place, and the surplus be secured by the permanent reduction of the establishment. But now, it seems, it was always *foreseen* and *foretold*, that the nation was to borrow as fast as it paid off. Is it to be credited that this was really announced at the moment the Right Honourable Gentleman was filling that House and the country with the lofty boasts of the flourishing state of our finance, and congratulating the kingdom on the end of loans and taxation? Was this announced when he vaunted of the pillar he had erected to his own and the nation's credit—a monument which, however, now lay prostrate in the dust, because it had been reared on a hollow foundation—because it had not been fixed on the solid basis of truth and sincerity. *Mr. Sheridan* enforced his remarks on this declaration of *Mr. Steele's* with great warmth; and then adverted to the Honourable Gentleman's statement of the difference of opinion in 1786, which he insisted did not arise, as represented, from a desire in him or his friends to have recourse unnecessarily to loans or burdens on the people, but from a desire that delusion and deception should not be practised on the House, which must ultimately produce the worst of all evils—the total loss of the confidence of their constituents, and of the country.

*Mr. Sheridan* next took notice of the only hope held out by *Mr. Steele*, of reduction in the expences of the country being in the Naval Service; this he doubted the practicability of, to any considerable amount, and should regret to see effected, if practicable. After other remarks and animadversions, he concluded with again pressing the necessity of a fair enquiry, if fair dealing was really intended.

The Marquis of *Graham* remarked on the nature of the Committee, which the Hon. Gentleman wished to appoint—and indulged himself in some pleasantry on it. He concluded by saying, that time immemorial never produced such a committee.

*Sir James Johnson* spoke a few words.

*Mr. Sheridan* replied to the Marquis of *Graham*. He was glad to see him indulge a vain of pleasantry, because it was unusual with him. Nevertheless, he was confident that there were many men in the House, who never had been placemen, nor wished to be. He thought the Noble Lord should know some little of Time immemorial, before he quoted him on his side. If he had, he would have recollected a Committee appointed during the American war, exactly of the same denomination.

*Mr. Pitt* defended his noble friend.

*Sir Charles Middleton* made a few observations, after which the report of the Committee was read a first and second time.

**TOBACCO.**

*Mr. Pitt* moved, that on Monday next, the House should take into consideration the regulations necessary to be adopted in the Tobacco trade.

*Mr. Sheridan* thought the time too early, as some papers were necessary to be laid before the House on the subject.

*Mr. Pitt* was of opinion, that there would be abundant time to oppose those regulations in the different stages of the business.

*Mr. Sheridan* adverted to what the Right Hon. Gentleman had said last year, as his reason for not bringing forward these regulations then, that he had not collected information enough on the subject. If, therefore, he had got that information now, the House ought also, he thought, to be possessed of it.

The motion was then put and carried.

**SLAVE TRADE.**

The House now resolved itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade, *Sir W. Dolben* in the Chair; heard counsel and evidence, and then adjourned.

**LONDON—JUNE 12.**

Wednesday his Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Montague, took an airing round Kew, Richmond &c. The Queen and Princesses also went out in their carriages; after which the Royal Family dined at Kew Palace. Their Majesties have postponed going to Windsor Lodge till to-morrow evening.

Wednesday afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave a dinner to the Jockey Club at Carlton House. This is the last meeting this season.

On Tuesday last the Duchess Dowager of Ancaster gave a grand supper to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Clarence, &c.

Wednesday morning *Mr. Pitt* breakfasted with *Mr. Dundas* at Wimbledon.

The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Lamoignon has officially notified the Dauphin's death to the King and Royal Family, for whom there will be Court mourning.

The Dauphin was in his ninth year; for four of which he has been almost continually afflicted with diseases which baffled the art of the first physicians, and have now terminated in his dislocation. His Royal Highness's remains will be interred in the burying-place of the Kings of France, in the church of Notre Dame in Paris. All the public places of amusement are shut up, and will continue to till after his burial. The Duc de Normandie, the now only son of his most Christian Majesty, is a fine child about five years old, and bids fair to become in due time King of France.

The present Her Apparent to the Crown of France, and Maria Therese Charlotte, born December 29, 1778, are the only remaining children of their most Christian Majesties.

**COLDSTREAM REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS.**  
Yesterday the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was reviewed by the Prince of Wales, on Sydenham Common, near Dulwich in Kent. The whole regiment marched from the Parade in St James's Park, soon after six o'clock, and took the field in form about nine. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, arrived about twenty o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the discharge of three rounds from four field pieces of ordnance, after which the regiment immediately commenced their various evolutions, firing, &c. which were executed with wonderful ability and exactness; these being gone through, a sham battle ensued, a company of the first and third regiments being on the field for that purpose; these, after a smart engagement, retreated, and were at length taken prisoners of war.—The whole finished about three o'clock.

Colonel Lennox was not in the field, he being absent upon leave.

Three tents were erected on the field, in one of which the Duke of York gave an elegant *Dejeune* to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Clarence, Dukes of Cumberland, Dukes of Rutland, Lady Warren, Mrs Fitzherbert, &c.—the two others were appropriated for the officers and their friends. The number of persons present was beyond all precedents; and it was universally acknowledged by the many distinguished officers present, that this review exceeded all former military displays, and that the Coldstream regiment is now equal, if not superior, to any regiment in Europe. After the review, the men were refreshed by his Royal Highness's order; thirteen butts of porter, 1200 loaves of bread, and a proportionate quantity of cheese, having been previously prepared at his Highness's expense.—It was seven o'clock before the regiment returned to the parade, led by their Royal Colonel, amidst the acclamations of numberless spectators. All the officers afterwards dined with his Royal Highness, in a spacious marquee erected for this occasion on the grass plot before York House, in the Park. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York honoured the festive board with their presence, and the regimental band played during the whole entertainment.—To-morrow his Highness gives a dinner to all the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Queen, at the Spanish Ambassador's gala, had two services remarkably superb. The first of gold plate, made for the King of Spain; the second of the Sevè China; this, the Queen admiring most, the Marquis Del Campo, with much gallantry, has presented to her Majesty.

The last drama at Richmond-house Theatre, was the Comedy of "*Faſſe appearance*;"—They must be cautious how they name any thing so applicable again!

**L O S T.**  
The Surplus Million for the year 1788. If any person has by chance picked up the same, and will bring it to the Great House in Downing-street, he shall have a handsome Annuity from the Treasury for his trouble.

Witness my hand,  
**WILL O'TH' WISP!**  
*Treasury Chamber,*  
*June 11. 1788.*

Mr Sheridan's happy remarks on Wednesday night, concerning Mr Pitt's fallacious mode of liquidating the National debt, rec'd to our memory the following laughable anecdote:—Peele's in Fleet-street, being the evening resort for some *Bulls and Bears*, the conversation, a few nights since, ran on the prospect there was of the funds being higher. One urged for a reason, that in a few years the Minister would have paid off 20 or 30 millions of the National Debt—"By *Jefus*, (exclaimed an honest but blunt Hibernian, who sat in an adjacent box) *if ever the National debt is paid off in this manner, the country is ruined: for in paying off Two Millions, the Minister has already Borrowed Six—And as the National Debt is 280 Millions, by the time the whole is paid off, the nation will owe 840 Millions more!*"

On Monday evening one of the Equeries of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland arrived in town, with the melancholy intelligence that the Marquis of Buckingham had been seized with a violent putrid fever and a sore throat, and that, when the Equerry left Dublin on Saturday last, his Excellency was supposed to be in such danger, that very small hopes were entertained of his life. It is supposed, that this unhappy circumstance was occasioned by his Excellency having been bled after the late fall he had from his horse at the review, when it is apprehended he had some slight symptoms of the above disorder upon him; and when, by the physician's direction, he lost 16 ounces of blood.

An express arrived yesterday from Dublin, with the agreeable news of the Marquis of Buckingham's Putrid Fever having taken a favourable turn; and that his Excellency was in a fair way of recovery.

Mr Whaley arrived in town on Saturday night from his journey to the Holy Land, considerably within the allotted time of twelve months. He has, however, to reach Dublin before the business will be completed; and as this talk is of no great difficulty there can be but little doubt of his touching the fourteen thousand pounds.

The King of Prussia has just issued an order for a news-paper to be published monthly, and to be distributed *gratis* to the peasants through Silesia, &c. and has further enjoined, that in each district every schoolmaster shall read and explain the contents of the paper to such of his neighbours as cannot themselves read. It is to contain a Journal of the progress of Agriculture throughout his dominions; Prescriptions for the cure of various disorders incident to mankind, cattle, sheep, dogs, &c. &c.

Wednesday the packets by the Kent East Indiaman were opened before a very full Court of Directors at the India House; the dispatches contain the most favourable accounts of the happy effects derived from the System of Government adopted by Earl Cornwallis, the only disagreeable intelligence is, the failure of the rains in the province of Benares; but though provisions were in consequence remarkably high, there was the greatest probability that the well-timed exertions of the Governor General would prevent the

...from experiencing the dreadful misfortune of  
famine.

The Kent homeward-bound East Indianman which  
arrived of Dover, from Bengal, has only been out  
fourteen months from England; which is the quick-  
est voyage any ship has ever made in the East India  
Company's service.

The Manthip, with Sir Archibald Campbell on  
board, and other ships, may be hourly expected, as  
the wind and weather is highly favourable for their  
arrival.

The following ships are expected home in the  
course of the present season.

FROM BENGALE.	
The Northumbland, Lord Macartney, Manthip,	The Phoenix, and Dublin.

FROM CHINA.	
The Boddam, Neptune, Lord Hawkbury, Albion, Lord Camden, Earl Cornwallis, Carnate, Wentford, The Depitron, from Bombay, and Airly Castle, from Bencoolen.	The General Coote, Essex, Contractor, Bridgewater, Raymond, Asia, Duke of Montrose, and Dutton.

A flat-bottomed ship of 20 guns is building—under  
the direction of the Board of Admiralty. She draws  
but eleven feet of water, is to fail without lee-boards,  
and yet is expected to hold as good a wind as any  
frigate in the service. If the experiment succeeds,  
all the King's vessels for the coast service will be built  
in this construction.

The underwriters at Lloyd's have received advice  
from the West India islands, of the sailing of about  
one hundred fail of ships for the port of London;  
which, according to the time they were to fail, are  
expected to arrive in the course of a few days.

An old culprit was lately carried before an Essex  
Justice of the *last batch*;—the constable previously  
informed his Worship that he had in his custody John  
Simmons, *alias* Jones, *alias* Smith,—“Very well,”  
said the Magistrate,—“I will try the two women first  
—to bring in Alice Jones.”

The Norfolk Magistrates have inflicted a punish-  
ment that does honour to their humanity:—A fellow  
has been sentenced to a whipping, and a month's im-  
prisonment in Wymondham Bridewell, for cruelly  
beating his master's horses.

On Thursday last, in the afternoon, some soldiers  
and sailors, attending the games at Stoke Town near  
Plymouth, quarrelled about a wrestling match be-  
tween a sailor and one of the royal artificers. Box-  
ing began the riot, and for some time the soldiers  
were victorious; but the sailors acquiring more  
strength, returned to Dock, and a most shocking bat-  
tle began with bludgeons, bayonets, pokers, &c.  
After a dreadful conflict for some hours, many of each  
party were left for dead; but, by the activity of Cap-  
tain Pallingham, of the 38th regiment, who took the  
main-guard from the lines, and paraded the town, un-  
der arms, taking into custody every foldier found out  
of the barracks, the riot was at length quelled.—  
There were killed by the sailors one artificer, and two  
wounded; and by the artificers, one sailor killed and  
five wounded. Two of the wounded are expected to  
die from their wounds.

The Dutch mails arrived this morning.—They con-  
tain the following particulars:

The Austrians have got possession of the Castle of  
Braila, and the town of Fokan—These, with the  
capture of Galatz give great spirit to the Imperial  
armies.

On the 27th of last month three Russian men of war,  
a frigate, and a brigantine left Copenhagen for the  
North Seas.

The English, Swedish, and Prussian Ambassadors  
at Madrid have been remonstrating against the ap-  
pearance of armament in the Spanish ports—as yet they  
have had no satisfactory answers.

The Emperor recovers daily. He has been riding  
much; of course, no apprehensions of ruptured blood  
vessels are now entertained.

The second division of the Turkish fleet has put to  
sea. It consists of four ships of the line from 50 to 60  
guns. The orders to the fleet are secret.

The politicians of Copenhagen are still doubtful  
whether that kingdom will be engaged in the war.  
They trust every thing to the negotiating power of  
England and Prussia.

The accession of the new Sultan has placed all hopes  
of peace at a greater distance than ever. His pre-  
decessor, who never loved nor entered into a war from  
vain motives, was listening to overtures when he  
died: The present Sultan is determined against ev-  
ery concession relating to the sovereignty of the  
Crimea.

The drawing of the Lottery, which is very ad-  
vantageous for the Public, was made on Monday.  
The subscribers are E. P. Solomons, T. Solomons,  
and Thomas Cope. The price, 1*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.* per  
ticket. The scheme is as follows:

	1	of	£.	25,000	is	£.	25,000
1	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	40,000
2	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	20,000
3	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	15,000
4	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	10,000
5	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	5,000
10	—	—	—	500	—	—	15,000
100	—	—	—	100	—	—	10,000
150	—	—	—	50	—	—	7,500
300	—	—	—	25	—	—	25,500
500	—	—	—	25	—	—	25,500

16,083	Prizes	£.	498,000
	First drawn	—	1000
	Last drawn	—	1000

33,917	Blanks.	500,000
50,000	Tickets.	

A lady, an original subscriber for the Tontine of  
Queen Anne, is still alive, and as the only survivor  
of that class of the belongs, enjoys 12,000*l.*  
per annum. She is now upwards of 90, and Govern-  
ment look with much anxiety for her death.

LLOYD'S LIST.—JUNE 12.

THE Wells Oak, Carr, from London to Leghorn, that  
was ashore near Newhaven, is got off leaky, and safe  
in that port, where she must unload to repair.

The Experiment, Saziu, from the Brazils, in lat. 7. 30.  
S. spoke the Bedford, —, of Dunkirk, with 15 fish,  
and a quantity of ambergrease.

The Grenville Bay, Maan, from Orenados, in lat. 47. O.  
lat. 48. O. spoke the Lark, Steward, from London to New-  
foundland, out four weeks, all well.

The Heliosion, Scowell, from Kohnsburch to the  
Swedish, is totally lost near Dantzick; crew saved.

The Duke, Gebroeders, Jons, from Amsterdam for Dun-  
kirk, is there near Offend harbour, and only one man sa-  
ved.

M. A. I. L. S.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 4.—Flinders, 2.—France, 2.

**PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 13.**

Bank Stock, 178½ d.	Ditto New Ann. —
per cent. red. 77½ d.	— per-cent. 175½ —
per cent. cos. 77½ d.	India Stock, —
77½	India Ann., —
per cent. 172½ —	India Bonds, 79 s prem.
per cent. 177½, 96½ x 97½	New Navy and Victualing
per cent. Ann. 178½	— Bills, —
Bank Long Ann. 23 s 16ths	Each Bill, —
Ditto 177½ for 30 years, 13½	Lottery Tickets, 9 s 6 d.
s 9-16ths	— prem.
South Sea Stock, —	Irish Tickets, 7 l 4 s.
Ditto Old Ann. 75½ d.	Tontine, 104½ x 104½

**EXCHANGES ON**

Amsterdam, 38 4	Quoto, \$ 5
Ditto sight, 37 9	Paris, 27½
Rottterdam, 28 6	Ditto 3 U. 27½
Hamburg, 35 7 at U.	Bond 2 U. 27½
Lisbon, 54	Dublin, 9½

**WIND AT DUBLIN, JUNE 11 N.E.**

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## EDINBURGH.

On the 6th inst. he Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy of Clova was safely delivered of a son at Balmaboth.

On Thursday, June 4th, died at Auchinleck, to the irreparable loss of her family, and sincere regret of all her friends and acquaintance, Mrs Margaret Montgomerie, wife of James Boswell, Esq; of Auchinleck.

Dr John Campbell died at his house, in Ayr, on Saturday morning the 13th current. It is requested of his friends and relations to accept of this as a sufficient notification of his death.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Finlayson, Esq; to be Deputy Commdary of Stores, &c. upon the island of Dominica.

We have it from unquestionable authority to say, that the Prince of Wales has taken a liking to the Highland dress, and an order is actually given to Mr William Christie of Stirling, who has long been in the practice of furnishing regimental tartans, to make a piece of tartan of the best quality the country can afford, and the same pattern of the 42d regiment, for the purpose of making his Royal Highness a dress.

Without departing from the dignity of his exalted birth, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has made so happy a selection of personal attendants from the nautical corps, as reflects the highest honour on his feelings and discernment.

**Treasurer and Comptroller**—The Hon. George Keith Elphinstone is an officer of very distinguished merit, with whom Prince William served some time during the last war, on board his Majesty's ship the Warwick, on the coast of North America. Captain Elphinstone is third son of the late Lord Elphinstone, by Clementina, daughter of John the last Earl of Wigton, and was promoted to the rank of a post-captain on the 11th of March 1775. In addition to the new appointment which this gallant officer holds in the Duke of Clarence's household, he is also Secretary, Chamberlain, and Keeper of the Signet, to the Prince of Wales, as Lord Great Steward of Scotland. Captain Elphinstone represents the county of Dumbarion in the present Parliament.

**Grass of the Bed-Chamber**—Sir John Borlase Warren was always remarked for a predilection for nautical science; to indulge which, he built, some years since, an elegant yacht, and cruized a considerable time in her on various parts of the watery element.—The worthy Baronet was raised to the rank of a post-captain on the 24th of April 1781, and has conducted himself in that station with considerable abilities. Sir John was formerly member for a Buckinghamshire borough in the vicinity of his estates; and intends, we understand, to add his name, on the next election, to the few naval officers in the Senate.

Captain Charles Morice Pole is every thing that the navy or society could wish. Whether engaged on the hostile field, or at the convivial board, he is equally the sailor and the friend. The gallant action he fought last war in a frigate, has stamped his military character with greater fame than any temporary publication can give it. Captain Pole was made post-captain the 2d March 1779, and may be truly considered as worthy of Royal patronage. He is descended from the ancient house of Carew, in Cornwall, and is brother to Reginald Pole Carew, Esq; M.P. who distinguished himself so ably in the Corps Diplomatique on the Continent some few years past.

**Equerries**—Captain Hugh C. Christian is most highly spoken of by all naval people. His conduct in the West Indies was a pattern: for those who aspire to rise by private merit and professional exertion. When the gallant Rowley took the French ship *la Fortunes*, he gave the command of her to Capt. Christian. No panegyric can be stronger.

The Hon. John Rodney is, in every sense of the word, the epitome of his noble father, and will, it is hoped, meet, under the smiles of a generous Prince, with that encouragement which he so justly merits.—Volatile, gallant, gay, and brave, this young officer disclaims all attachments, but such as result from the feelings of an honourable mind.

**Firſt Physician**—Dr Gilbert Blane. This Gentleman officiated as physician to the fleet in the West-Indies, when commanded by the gallant Rodney.—It is needless to say more of him, than that the officers and seamen who composed that fleet hold his name, and the remembrance of his medical virtues, in the highest and most grateful veneration.

Saturday morning a woman was found drowned below the bridge at Leith.

Thermometer and Barometer since our fall:

	THERM.		BAR.	
Saturday, June 13. 8 P.M.	—	57	—	30.00
Sunday, — 14. 8 A.M.	—	53	—	30.00
— 8 P.M.	—	53	—	29.97
Monday, — 15. 8 A.M.	—	56	—	29.97

M. N.'s favour came too late for this night's publication.

The great length and importance of the Parliamentary Debates, have unavoidably occasioned the delay of several advertisements.

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### ARRIVED AT ORANGEMOUTH,

June 10. Clyde, Wilton, from Memel, timber.  
11. Neely, Primrose, from Perth and Dundee, grain.  
Jones, Murray, from Anstruther, for Glasgow, ditto.  
Clatter Pearls, Taylor, from Anstruther, grain.  
Jean, Kid, from Montrose, ditto.  
14. Jeremiah, Ricker, from Berwick, grain.  
Oswald, Brettie, ditto, ditto.  
Elizabeth, Webster, from Arbroath, grain.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Campbell, vintner in Perth, on Friday the 26th of June 1789, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,  
**THAT Pendicle of Land called BLACKHILL,**  
lying within a mile of Ochterarder, and upon the side of the great road leading from Perth to Stirling, being part of the Lands of Damfous, either in whole or in the following lots, viz.  
Lot I. The west side, measuring about 12 acres a roods and 24 falls.  
II. The east side, measuring about 14 acres and 24 falls.  
For further particulars, apply to Patrick Duncan junior, writer in Perth. William Fenton at Wellstead, in the neighbourhood with them the land.



ARRIVED AT LEITH,  
May 13. Venus, from Oporto, wine and cork.  
Mary, Muir, from Arbroath, grain.  
Mary Slanders, from London, goods.  
35. Providence, Jones, from Alloa, coals and goods.  
Thomas and Margaret, Scotland, from Perth, grain.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

May 16. Britannia of Dyfart, Camb, from Landferona for Mallaga, with iron, &c.  
Jeany of and for Irvine, Allan, from Memel, timber.  
Falls of Aberdeen, Rattray, from ditto for Montrose, do.  
Mercury of and for Leith, Barr, from Koningburgh, with wheat.  
Friendship of and for ditto, Wilhart, from ditto, ditto.  
Venus of Dyfart, Normand, from Memel for Leith, with timber.  
Diplomat of Leith, Paton, from Gottenburgh for the Baltic, with herrings.  
39. Patience of Dundee, Cairns, from Memel for Montrose, with timber.  
Jupiter of and for Strandaw, Morison, from ditto, do.  
Africa of and for Dyfart, Walker, from ditto, do.  
Albany of Glasgow, Rofs, from ditto for Ay, with do.  
Clunie Macpherson of Kincardine, Macpherson, from Dantzick for Leith, with wheat.  
Commerce of ditto, Wyllie, from ditto for ditto, do.  
Unity of ditto, Scotland, from ditto for ditto, do.  
Three Friends of and for Leith, Burns, from Memel, with timber.  
Shaw Stewart of and for Greenock, Fisher, from Pillaw, with wheat.  
Ann of Leith, Faikney, from Landferona for Gottenburgh, with iron.  
Nelly and Ann of and for ditto, Henderson, from Walgast, with wheat.  
John of and for Irvine, M'In, from Memel, timber.  
Neptune of Ay, Gouldie, from ditto for O san, ditto.  
Young Benjamin of and for Dyfart, Normand, from ditto, with ditto.  
Concord of and for Leith, Cleghorn, from Dantzick.  
Merchant of Newcastle, Thomson, from Memel for Ay.  
Dolphin of ditto, Hogg, from ditto for Dumfries, timber.  
30. Ann of and for Leith, Kidd, from Koningburgh, wheat.  
John and Katharine of and for ditto, Dingwall, from Dantzick, with ditto.  
Integrity of and for Dumfries, Neilson, from Memel.  
Janet of and for Leith, Spittle, from Pillaw, with wheat.  
Clyde of and for Carron, Wilson, from Memel, baulks.  
Experiment of and for Dyfart, Fleming, from ditto, do.  
Brothers of and for Leith, Stewart, from ditto, timber.  
Peggy of Dyfart, Pearson, from ditto for Dundee, do.  
Fortune of and for Leith, Charteris, from Pillaw, wheat.  
Diamond of Greenock, Crawford, from Pillaw for Dantzick, with wheat.  
Cunningham of and for Saltcoats, Archibald, from Memel, with timber.  
Resolution of Alloa, Macfarlane, from Dantzick for Leith, with wheat.  
30. Nancy of and for Dundee, Rollo, from Dantzick, wheat.  
Two Sisters of Kincardine, Brown, from Dantzick, for Lynn, wheat.  
Fortune of Leith, Charteris, from Dantzick, for —, wheat.  
Dolphin of Kirkaldy, Currier, from Memel, for Dyfart, timber.  
Nelly of Kincardine, Scotland, from Elbing, for Alloa, wheat.  
31. Happy Janet of and for Dunbar, Neilson, from Memel, timber.  
Janet of Anstruther, Millar, from Memel, for St Andrew's, timber.  
Betsey of and for Saltcoats, Cunningham, from Memel, timber.  
Hope of and for Irvine, Steel, from Memel, timber.  
Nelly of and for Irvine, Baird, from Memel, timber.  
Friends of Arbroath, Kidd, from Rostock, for Havre de Grace, wheat.  
Southampton of and for Dundee, Black, from Memel, Fortitude of Kincardine, Izat, from Rostock, for Rouen, wheat.  
Hope of and for Kirkaldy, Baxter, from Memel, timber.  
Hamilton of and for Saltcoats, Small, from ditto, ditto.  
Helen of and for ditto, Dunlop, from ditto, ditto.  
Four Sisters of Leith, Robertson, from Pillaw for Havre de Grace, wheat.  
Peace and Plenty of Irvine, Macmillan, from Memel, for Dundalk, timber.  
Fly of Aberdeen, Willox, from Copenhagen, for Gottenburgh, fundries.  
Nancy of Greenock, Cochran, from Wismar, for Liverpool, wheat.  
June 1. James of and for Anstruther, Millar, from Memel, timber.  
Norvell of Greenock, Wilkie, from ditto, for Cadiz, ditto.  
Dempter of and for Aberdeen, Meldrum, from Dantzick, aches, &c.  
Raith of Kirkaldy, Millar, from Memel, for Liverpool, timber.  
Jane of ditto, Bett, from ditto, for Kirkaldy, bales.  
Ranger of Carron, Simpson, from Pillaw, for Yarmouth Roads, wheat.  
Lord Dundonald of Ay, Hunter, from Dantzick, for Newry, aches.  
Olive Branch of and for Dunbar, Mackenzie, from Memel, timber.  
Vinkibbled of Greenock, Shannon, from Memel, for Lisbon, ditto.  
3. Christian of and for Airth, Scott, from ditto, ditto.  
Betsey of and for Whitehaven, Messenger, from ditto, do.  
Betty and Ann of and for Borrowstouness, Henry, from Dantzick, wheat.  
Mary of Perth, Syme, from Wismar, for Havre de Grace, wheat.  
Hope of and for Leith, Barr, from Stralfound, ditto.  
Christian and Margaret of and for Perth, Scotland, from Dantzick, ditto.  
Elizabeth and Anne of Kincardine, Anderson, from ditto, for Alloa, ditto.  
Elfinore, June 2. 1789.  
WOOD AND HOWDEN.

BY ADJOURNMENT,  
JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.  
Upset Price still further Reduced.  
To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, in the Parliament or New Session-House at Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 16th day of June 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon,  
THE Remaining Part of the Lands and Estate which belonged to ALEXANDER ACHYNDAUGH of KINERLOCH, viz.  
The Town and Lands of Cividly, Meiklehaugh, Muirhead, Achreduchy, and Beddiehilloch; the Lands of Old Keig, and Mill thereof, with the teinds and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Keig, and heriford of A. Aberdeen.  
The proven yearly rent of these lands is 129 l. 11 s. 2 d. 1-12th Sterling, which, at 25 years purchase, is 3238 l. 19 s. 10 d. 4-12th Sterling, but, on different applications to the Court, is now reduced to 2780 l. Sterling, which is to be the upset-price.  
These lands are situated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement; and, being out of lease at present, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.  
The title-deeds, rental, and measurement of the lands, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, deputy clerk of Session. And, for further information, application may be made to John Gordon, clerk to the signet, agent in the sale; or John Duino, or David Morice, advocates in Aberdeen.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons having any claim against the late Mr DAVID NEILSON, Sope Manufacturer in Leith, are requested to give them in forthwith; and who are indebted to him to pay immediately in to Mr George Neilson, at the Office, Giles Street, Leith.

NOTICE  
To the CREDITORS of JOSEPH ROSS, late Merchant in Glasgow.  
JOHN SHIRRA merchant in Glasgow, the trustee on the sequestrated estate of the above Joseph Ross, has in terms of the statute, made up a scheme of division of the bankrupt's subjects hitherto recovered among the Creditors who have proved their debts; which scheme, with a state of the bankrupt's affairs, will lie in the trustee's hands for inspection, till the 9th September next, when a meeting of the whole Creditors of the bankrupt is to be held within the Tontine Tavern at Glasgow, at twelve o'clock mid-day, to receive their first dividends, in terms of the above scheme, and to give such directions as may be thought necessary and proper for the future management of the estate.

SALE OF DALQUHURN PRINTFIELD  
FURTHER ADJOURNED  
Till the 16th Day of July 1789.  
To be Sold by public roup, on Thursday the 16th day of July 1789, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in the house of Thomas Durie, vintner in Glasgow,  
THE Printfield of DALQUHURN, on the water of Leven, near Dumbarton, consisting of 20 acres or thereby, with the whole houses and buildings erected thereon; also complete machinery and utensils, every way adapted for carrying on an extensive business.

And on the following day there will be exposed to sale by public roup, at the same place, beginning at 11 o'clock, the whole stock of WHITE and GREEN CLOTH, prepared for printing, belonging to the company.  
And on the said following day will also be sold, at the same place, a large and well assorted parcel of PRINTED CLOTHS for garments and furniture—Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs and Shawls, of a great variety of excellent patterns, and well finished—together with a great number of Copperplates and Prints, some of them new, executed in the best style, just ready for working.  
The field, machinery, and utensils will be shown by Mr Thomas Carnie or George Paton at Dalquhurn. The green and white cloth, printed cloth, handkerchiefs, and shawls, with the copperplates and prints, are just now to be seen at Brown, M'Alpine, and Company's warehouse and cellars, where intending purchasers will receive inventory and conditions several days previous to the sale. The progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Thomas and Robert Graham, writers in Glasgow.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS AND HOUSES AT INVERNESS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of June 1789, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,  
THE HERITABLE SUBJECTS lying in and about the town of Inverness, which belonged to the deceased Margaret and Donald Macphersons; in the following lots, viz.  
Lot I. Seventeen Acres of Land, of the field lands of Inverness, called Sandielands and Longlands, with the teinds, presently possessed, and inclosed and divided, by John Macdonald and William Sharp, per tack, ending at Whitfunday 1792. The proven rent payable by the tackmen, besides the feu-duty, minister's stipend, and all other public burdens, (which are all payable by the tackmen) is 27 l. Sterling, which the Lords have valued at twenty three and a half years purchase, at which the same are to be exposed, being 634 10 s.  
Lot II. The Dwelling Houses, Shops, Cellars, and Gardens in Inverness, possessed by Messrs William Macpherson and Robert Refe, at 17 l. per tack, ending at Whitfunday 1791, and by Messrs Macintosh and Inglis, at 18 l. 10 s. Sterling of yearly rent, per tack, ending at Whitfunday 1790, 4-12th mounting, the proven rent of both the said subjects to 35 l. 10 s. per annum, which are proven to be worth nine years purchase, at which the same are to be exposed, being 319 10 s.  
Also the House and Garden, held by a feu tack of Mr Robertson of Inches, possessed by Donald Macleod and Margaret Frazer, at 21 l. 12 s. 6 d. deducting 10 s. 6 d. of feu-tack duty, is 21 l. 2 s. of free yearly rent, which is proven to be worth eleven years purchase at which the same is to be exposed being 23 2 s.  
Total value of the subjects, L. 977 2 s.  
The aches hold feu of the Magistrates and Council of Inverness for payment of 10 s. Scots for each acre of yearly feu-duty. The stipend payable to the minister of Inverness is two bolls two pecks bear, and 4 l. 5 s. Scots of money, both payable by the tackmen.  
The houses, shops, and cellars possessed by Messrs Macpherson and Refe, and Messrs Macintosh and Inglis, are held in free burghage, and are the most central and best situated for business of any in Inverness; and the lands will be a most eligible purchase to those who wish to reside and carry on business at Inverness, in which manufactures and various other branches are now carrying on with great rapidity and success; and as the current leases soon expire, there is every reason to expect a very great advance of the rent upon a renewal thereof.  
The articles and conditions of sale, and act of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Keith Dunbar, Deputy Clerk of Session, or Robert Donaldson writer to the signet.

DISTILLERY AND LANDS IN FIFE. TO BE LET.

For a term of years, to commence at Martinmas 1789, THE DISTILLERY of KINCAPLE, and 500 acres of Land adjoining, part of the Lands of Kincapple, and of Newton of Nydie, in the county of Fife.  
The situation for carrying on the business of a Distiller is most eligible and convenient, within two miles of St Andrews, four of Cupar, the county town, and five of Dundee water-side.  
The river Eden bounds the lands for about a mile on the north, and the Bay of St Andrews but a quarter of a mile from the Distillery, forms a safe and convenient harbour for ships of considerable burthen, without being subject to harbour dues, for coal, grain, or other commodities.  
The buildings were erected by Mr Stein, the late owner, at a great expence, are in good condition, and fit for immediate use.  
The mills, granaries, storehouses, houses for feeding cattle, and other buildings, are large, and every way adapted for carrying on the distillery business on an extensive scale; and there is an excellent manfion-house near to the distillery, consisting of a kitchen, parlour, dining-room, and eight bed-chambers.  
The Distillery has great command of water, brought in by pipes; and near the manfion-house is also a very fine spring-well.  
The lands are in general of a rich soil, producing excellent barley; and the lease of the distillery may have the whole, or a part only, as he inclines.  
Mr Robert Stark writer in Cupar Fife, James Thomson clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr Chalmers, Buckingham Street, London, will give further information when applied to, and will receive proposals for the lease.  
Such proposals as are not accepted will be concealed, if desired.

LANDSIN LINLITHGOW SHIRE.  
To be SOLD,  
THE Lands and Estate of CULT, with the Coal. The particulars to be inserted in a future advertisement.  
Apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS, LYING AT KIRKINTULLOCH.

By Adjournment.  
To be exposed to sale by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament House, on Wednesday 17th June 1789, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,  
THE Remaining LOTS of the Heritable Subjects which belonged to the deceased JAMES OSWALD of Springfield.

LOT VIII. Free Rent. Upset Price.  
Brewery, Houses, and Yard, at Bridgend of Kirkintulloch, valued and to be exposed at 13 years purchase, L. 15 0 0 L. 195 0 0  
The Haugh Land, to be exposed at 25 years purchase, L. 7 0 0  
Deduct a fifth part for teind, to which no right is produced, 1 8 0  
L. 12 0 0 L. 335 0 0  
The 5th part of the rent of said haugh-land being laid aside for teind, is L. 1 8 0  
From which deduct stipend payable therefor to the minister of Kirkintulloch, 0 0 4  
Remains of free teind, L. 1 7 8  
Which free teind being appointed to be exposed at five years purchase, for the privilege of purchasing thereof, is 6 18 4  
L. 20 12 0 L. 341 18 4  
The above lot is divided from the other subjects at the Bridgend, by a common entry, and a hedge running fourth, betwixt said haugh-land and the Broad Croft after mentioned, and is particularly adapted for a brewery or distillery, having, at all seasons, the command of inexhaustible well and river water, besides being situated near coal, and in a plentiful country, within a few miles of Glasgow, either by land or water carriage. This lot has also a right to moor in the Mountain-moor, which will go along with it.

LOT IX. Free Rent. Upset Price.  
Old Manfion House at Bridgend, and the Yards at the back thereof, to be exposed at twelve years purchase, L. 10 0 0 L. 120 0 0  
Broad Croft, to be exposed at twenty-five years purchase, L. 7 0 0  
Deduct a 5th part for teind, to which no right is produced, 1 8 0  
Feu duty payable out of Peter Bell's feu at Bridgend, to be exposed at 25 years purchase, 0 0 6 0 12 6  
L. 15 12 6 L. 262 12 6  
The 5th part of the rent of said Broad Croft, being laid aside for teind, is L. 1 8 0  
From which deduct stipend payable therefor to the minister of Kirkintulloch, 0 0 4  
Remains of free teind, L. 1 7 8  
Which free teind being appointed to be exposed at five years purchase, for the privilege of purchasing thereof, is 6 18 4  
L. 15 12 6 L. 267 10 10  
This and the preceding lot are held blench of the Town of Kirkintulloch for payment of a penny Scots; and as they are situated at the most agreeable and convenient end of said town, and front the streets on two sides, having a considerable part of the ground in front open and unoccupied, they may be feued to great advantage. Besides, each of the foregoing lots have some planting on them, on which no value is put; and lot 9th has a right of burgh-fish in the burgh of Kirkintulloch.

LOT X.  
A DEBT due to said deceased James Oswald, by the also deceased John Calder of Davidson, for which an adjudication was led against his lands of Davidson, and other heritages, dated 10th August 1787, accumulating said debt to 121 l. 8 s. 5 d. bearing interest from that date, at which accumulated sum it is appointed to be exposed, whereby the purchaser will have the benefit of the interest which has fallen due since 10th August 1787, inde, L. 121 8 5  
LOT XI.  
SPRINGFIELD, comprehending the grounds which were in the natural possession of the proprietor at his death; the proven rent is L. 50 0 0  
These lands, stock and teind, are held feu of Mr Stirling of Keir, and the feu duty and stipend payable for both, according to the ordinary convention of vidual in that part of the country, is L. 1 19 5  
And the salary to the schoolmaster, is 0 0 8 9-12ths  
2 0 19-12ths  
Remains free rent, L. 47 19 10 3-12ths  
And the price at which, exclusive of the woods, they are appointed to be exposed, being 25 years purchase of said free rent, is L. 1199 16 4 3-12ths  
To which add the woods and planting on Springfield, valued separately, at 200 0 0  
L. 1399 16 4 3-12ths  
These lands of Springfield lie in the parish of Campsie and county of Stirling, about a quarter of a mile from the river Kelvin. There is a neat and commodious dwelling-house, with suitable offices upon the lands, fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the lands are not only substantially inclosed and subdivided, but are most agreeably sheltered by thriving belts and clumps of planting of fir and other wood belonging to the premises.

The articles of roup, judicial rental, and inventory of the progress of writs of the different parcels, are to be seen in the office of Mr Rofs, deputy clerk of Session; and copies of them, with the title-deeds, are in the hands of Alexander Grant, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to whom, or to the Rev. Mr Dun at Kirkintulloch, application may be made for any further information, or for printed copies of the foregoing description and advertisement.  
N. B. Such of the Creditors of Mr Oswald as may not have yet produced their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity, with Mr Rofs, the clerk to the process, or with said Alexander Grant, are requested to do so betwixt and the day of sale.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF STIRLING TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by private bargain, and entered to at Martinmas next,  
A LANDED ESTATE in the County of Stirling, of the yearly rent of 461 l. Sterling, with a valuable Coal, and a considerable tract of improvable Moor.  
There is a freehold qualification to vote for a member of Parliament belonging to the estate.  
This property is situated within a mile and a half of Carron Iron Works, and three miles from the market town of Falkirk.  
Further particulars may be learnt from John Dundas clerk to the signet, and the property may be viewed by applying to the proprietor, at Carronhall.

To be SOLD by auction,  
Within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th day of July 1789, at six o'clock afternoon,  
THE HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to the deceased Mr Matthew Haldane of Kildrummy, in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Farm and Lands of KINGSLAW, consisting of 37 acres or thereby, lying in the parish of Tranent, and county of Haddington.  
These lands hold feu of a subject superior for payment of a small feu duty.—They are pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the Village of Tranent, from whence they have the convenience of manure. They have been long in the proprietor's natural possession, and are all inclosed (a small detached part excepted) partly with stone dykes and partly with ditch and hedge. The ground is in excellent heart, and the soil is known to be of the best quality. Upon the premises is a Dwelling-house, quite new, with suitable offices, all lately built in the most substantial manner.  
The purchaser may enter to the natural possession of the whole at Martinmas next, or immediately after the sale, upon purchasing the present crop.  
Lot II. The benefit of a Lease for nine years from Martinmas next, of an Inclosure, consisting of 33 acres, in the neighbourhood of Tranent, the yearly rent of which, payable to Mr Anderson of St Germans the proprietor, is only 11 l. being at the rate of 6 s. 8 d. per acre.  
Lot III. That TENEMENT of LAND, with the Yard and two butts of Land contiguous, lying in the Village of Tranent, as presently possessed by John Gordon, at the yearly rent of 4 l. 10 s. Sterling.  
And Lot IV. Another TENEMENT of LAND and Yard in the Town of Tranent, presently possessed by John Kedge and others.  
The title-deeds of the subjects and conditions of roup, may be seen in the hands of James Thomson, writer to the signet, South Hanover Street, who will give further information when applied to.

To be SOLD (together or separately) by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 25th day of June 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,  
THESE Two Dwelling-Houses adjoining each other at ROSEMOUNT, near the Town of Prestonpans, each consisting of a parlour, dining room, drawing room, several bed rooms, closets, kitchen, and pantries, with a small garden, and stable house and stable adjoining, formerly possessed by Dr Swediaur, and now by Mr Hallie and others. The premises are pleasantly situated eight miles out from Edinburgh, in an agreeable country, where the soil is remarkably dry, and the air healthful. They are extremely commodious for sea bathing, and have the advantage of a stage coach to and from Edinburgh every day.  
Mr Hallie will show the premises, and for further particulars, apply to James Balfour, writer to the signet.

ARGYLESIRE AND LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 29th day of July 1789, at five o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,  
THE FOLLOWING LANDS—VIZ.

THE LANDS OF EVENACHAN, in the parish of Strathachan, district of Cowal, and shire of Argyre, pleasantly situated on the south shore of Lochfine, about twenty miles from Inverary. These lands consist of upwards of 1200 acres, of which above 100 are arable, and the remainder excellent sheep pasture, extending for about two miles along the shore. A very beautiful and romantic road has lately been made through the rock, close by the sea, at a great expence. The shore abounds with oysters and other shell fish, and all other fish found on the west coast may be had there in great plenty.  
The Lands of DARINAKERROCH-BEG, in the parish of Kilmarnock, and in the neighbourhood of the former, consisting of about 700 acres, presently stocked with black cattle.

The Lands of GOODOCKHILL, lying in the parish of Shotts and shire of Lanark, thirteen miles from Glasgow, on the great road betwixt that place and Edinburgh, and five miles from the town of Hamilton. They consist of about 200 acres; the greatest part of them have been five years, and the whole five years, in pasture; they have several thriving plantations upon them, are completely inclosed, and contain both coal, iron, and free-stone. There are several good situations for building upon them, and the best place for an inn betwixt Glasgow and Edinburgh.  
The terms of payment of the prices will be made periodically convenient for a purchaser.  
Apply to William Wilson writer, No. 5. South Frederick-street, Edinburgh, to whom any person willing to make a private bargain may give in proposals betwixt and the day of roup.  
If the lands are not sold, they will be let in lease, and proposals for a lease may in the mean time be transmitted to the said William Wilson.

A Farm and Lime Quarries to Let.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1789,  
THE FARM of SKELPY, possessed by Robert Orr, (exclusive of the subjects to David Maxwell and David Marshall, which are to be entered to at Michaelmas 1790) lying in the parish of Culter and shire of Fife.

The above Farm, exclusive of roads and planting, contains 395 Scots acres, whereof three hundred acres are arable, and part of which is of a deep dry loamy soil. It lies within three miles of Cupar, the county-town, where there are good markets for beef and grain. There is plenty of lime-rock on the lands, part of which is presently working, and they are in the near neighbourhood of several coal-heughs.  
ALSO to be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1790,  
THE LIME QUARRIES in the said lands of Skelpy, with those in the lands of Culter and Bunzian immediately adjoining, and the coal-seams in Dovan common and Tait mair.

The lime-quarries in the above lands have been wrought to a great extent for several years past. They are well known to be of a good quality; and being situated in the heart of a populous and improving country, the tackmen may have a constant sale. Offers for them will have in view, that the rent is to be a certain rate for each thirty-six square yards of wrought rock.  
Proposals in writing for the above lands and lime quarries, may be given in to Mr Beveridge, No. 24. Prince's Street, or Robert Johnston writer in Cupar; and such as are not accepted of will, if desired, be concealed.  
A plan of the farm is to be seen in the hands of the said Robert Johnston, who will inform as to further particulars; and the said Robert Orr will show the farm and lime-quarries.